

incisors in the direction of the jaws, not overlapping, the outer ones tricuspid and longer (horizontally) than either of the two middle ones. Lower premolars, as in the upper jaw, very narrow and delicate.

Dimensions of the type (an adult female in spirit) :—

Forearm 28 millim. (= 1.12 inch).

Head and body 33; tail 39; head 14; ear from notch 11.6; tip to tip of ears 25; length of index 28.5, third finger 56, fifth finger 42; lower leg 14; hind foot without claws 6.2.

Skull: greatest length 12.7; interorbital breadth 2.8; breadth of brain-case 6.

*Hab.* Mount Mulu, Eastern Sarawak. Coll. C. Hose.

*Type:* B.M. 94.9.29.17.

This interesting little species differs so markedly from all others by its small size and far more delicate skull and dentition that no detailed comparison of it with its allies is necessary.

Besides two specimens in spirit from Mount Mulu, Mr. Hose has also sent a skin of *K. pusilla* from Lake Ansok, River Baram, collected in October 1893, which only differs by having its throat nearly pure white.

LX.—*Descriptions of a new Lizard and a new Fish obtained in Formosa by Mr. Holst.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

*Tachydromus formosanus.*

Head moderately elongate. Nasals in contact behind the rostral; a series of granules between the supraoculars and the supraciliaries; a small shield separates the large anterior supraocular from the loreal; temporal scales very small and keeled; three pairs of chin-shields. Six longitudinal series of large strongly keeled shields, separated on the vertebral line by one or two series of smaller shields; eight or ten series of strongly keeled ventral shields, with two or three series of smaller shields on each side. Two inguinal pores on each side. Olive-brown above; a dark brown or blackish lateral band from the end of the snout to the base of the tail, passing through the eye, edged below, and usually also above, by a whitish streak; the upper light streak, if present, originates above the tympanum and runs along the outer series of dorsal shields; the lower extends from the end of the snout to the thigh, passing through the tympanum and following the upper series of ventro-lateral shields; a whitish, black-edged streak along the hinder side of the hind limb; lower parts whitish.

	millim.
Total length.....	186
Head.....	10
Width of head.....	6
Body.....	44
Fore limb.....	15
Hind limb.....	21
Tail.....	122

Several specimens, from Taiwanfoo and Central Formosa.

*Homaloptera formosana.*

Body much depressed, nearly twice as broad as deep; depth of body 7 times in total length, length of head 5 times. Snout broad and rounded, strongly depressed, sharp-edged; distance of eye from end of snout 3 times its diameter, from opercular border 2 times; interorbital width  $2\frac{1}{3}$  times in length of head; upper lip fringed, barbels small, simple, subequal. Dorsal with 8 rays, originating above anterior third of base of ventrals, and slightly nearer end of snout than base of caudal. Anal very small, with 6 rays. Pectorals extending to origin of ventrals. Lower caudal lobe a little longer than upper. Scales very small; breast and belly naked; lat. l. 70. Dark olive above, pale-dotted; lemon-yellow beneath; vertical fins barred.

Total length 90 millim.

A single specimen, from Central Formosa.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE.

*Éléments de Paléontologie*, par FÉLIX BERNARD, D. ès Sci. &c.  
 Seconde Partie (pages 529–1168). Titlepage, Preface, and Index.  
 With 251 figures in the text. Svo. Baillièrre, Paris, 1895 (*sic*).

THE First Part of this useful work was duly noticed by us in June 1893. In this Second Part we have (1) the Mollusks, continuing the Lamellibranchs, and treating of the Scaphopods and Cephalopods; (2) the Vertebrates, divided into Fishes, Batrachians, Reptiles, Birds, and Mammals. Further, it contains nearly 90 pages devoted to the palæontology of Plants, which are grouped as: 1. Thallophytes, 2. Mosses, 3. Vascular Cryptogams, and 4. Phanerogams,—the last being the Gymnosperms and Angiosperms. Their phylogeny and geological distribution are carefully explained, as is also the case with the several great groups of fossil animals. Their range in time, as proved by their occurrence in geological formations and in existing habitats, is shown in numerous successive tabular diagrams of the usual kind with improved details.

This manual or text-book of palæontology has been, of course, prepared more especially for the use of French students. Conti-